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HISTORY OF THE
BALDWINS
IN
EUROPE AND ENGLAND
FROM
672 A. D. TO 1640

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T O T H E B A L D W I N C L A N

What inspired me to write this little history of the Baldwins was to preserve names, dates, and pioneer stories for future posterity. I have written the stories as they were told me by my father, Henry Baldwin, my Grandfather, Mosley Baldwin, Martin Baldwin, and Aunt Mary Harwood.

The dates I have used I have verified from history and legal documents, and I am reasonably sure they are correct. When not sure, I have omitted them.

We erect monuments to our soldiers and sailors, which is right and as it should be, and neglect to honor our Pioneers. While they built up our country, war devastated it. When one goes into the wilderness to hew them out a home, it is no small undertaking. When the task was completed it made the country better for future generations.

So I would recommend coming generations to honor the Pioneers.

Frank C. Baldwin

1550903

Onondaga,
Michigan

1935

B A L D W I N H I S T O R Y I N E U R O P E

Baldwin in early Norman French was a designative term meaning chief keeper of the royal stage hounds. Other authorities give the meaning of Baldwin as bold in battle. One of the best known royal Bandouvins (French) or Baldwin in 862, he then being the hereditary chief forester in Flanders, was created Count of Flanders and later Count of Artois by his father-in-law, Charles le Hardie, King of the Frank, to whose daughter Judith he was third husband.

This Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, was the son of Advacre, the son of Enguerand, the son of Lyderick. This son Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, married Aelfthry, the daughter of Judith's stepson Alfred, and through this marriage the English Kings, since the Conqueror, trace their descent from Alfred the Great and Charlemagne, and also through this Judith to the Guelphs. The grandson of Judith and Baldwin I, Count of Flanders followed the Crusades and inherited the throne of Jerusalem.

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Baldwin, son of Gan, French Knight; Another Baldwin, son of Ogier (Dane)- this would seem to fix the name as of Danish origin, then to France by the Norsemen from whom historic Normandy takes its name. In 837 A. D. we hear of Baldwin of the Iron Arm, founder of Bruges, so called from his skill of wielding the battle axe. A brave and daring warrior and a forester of Flanders under Charles the Bold. Baldwin in his visit at the court, fell in love with the King's daughter Judith, married her, and fled. Charles pardoned his children and made his son-in-law Margrave of Flanders, held in hereditary fief.

Copied from Daughters of Revolution Magazine, Vo. LVI, Dec., 1922.

T H E N A M E B A L D W I N

Baldwin is an old name and was quite common as early as the Conquest of England. It appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. There was in England a Baldwin as early as 672.

Every one knows the Baldwins, Earls of Flanders, of whom the most celebrated was Baldwin IX, who afterward became Emperor of Constantinople under the name of Baldwin I. Baldwin I, son of Baldwin VIII, Count of Flanders, was born 1171, succeeded his father in 1195, joined the Crusade, led the successful attack on Constantinople, and was crowned first Latin Emperor in 1204. He was defeated and captured by the Bulgarians, 1205, died 1206.

The Baldwins led the Crusaders from 1202 to 1204.

Baldwin II, the last Frank Emperor of Constantinople, was born in 1217. He was the son of Pierre de Courtenay and succeeded his brother, Robert, in 1228. Driven from his throne, he died in obscurity in 1273.

Also there was Baldwin I, youngest brother of Godfrey of Bouillon, whom he succeeded as King of Jerusalem 1100, reigned eighteen years, and died 1118. (Baldwin, Emperor of the East 1237.)

There was a Baldwin friendly with Alfred the Great (871) whose son Baldwin II married Elstrouth, daughter of Alfred the Great. Baldwin V, who married the daughter of Robert of France, and whose daughter Matilda married William the Conqueror, King of England from 1066 to 1087, he died in 1087. So the Baldwin girl must have been Queen of England during this time.

Baldwin, Earls of Devonshire, were called in England the Baldwin de l'Isle. Baldwin of Redveres, the Earl, was the first to rebel against Stephen, King of England 1135.

The above were some of the most noted Baldwins during Ancient and Medieval periods.

I will now endeavor to connect the modern Baldwins with the Ancient ones by traditions, tenancy, and history.

The history of England proper begins when it ceased to be a Roman possession. On the withdrawal of the Roman forces, about the beginning of the fifth century A. D., the Britons or inhabitants of what is now called England, were no longer able to withstand the attacks of their ferocious northern neighbors. They applied for assistance at Rome, but the Romans were occupied with other struggles. In their distress they appear to have sought the aid of the Saxons, and three ships containing 1600 men were sent to their aid and gained a victory over their northern foe in 449.

Then the Saxons, finding the land desirable, turned their arms against the Britons and set up small feudal Kingdoms. These invaders were low German tribes from the country about the mouths of the Ebber and the Weser, the three most prominent being the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes.

Surnames were not used in England until long after the Conquest. They were not settled among the common people until about 1307 to 1329. In ancient times only the Christian name was given to the people. As records were kept only of nobility, large land owners, and war lords, the name was designated as John I or Henry V. When records were kept of the more common people, these Christian names became confusing. Then through some act or trade, the surname was added to the Christian name, like John the Hunter became John Hunter. So that finding the name in the same locality even at the Conquest is no mark of connection, as it did not become hereditary until after the Conquest. Baldwin being a much older name, though, I have reason to believe it originated in the same way.

Baldwin de Hampden of the time of the Conquest became plain John Hampden, the patriot of the English Revolution.

Still it is not without interest that I have found the name so common. That the name was in Flanders, in Normandy, and perhaps elsewhere in France is well known.

It exists as Baldwin in Germany near Coblentz on a stream flowing into the Rhine is Baldwinstein; Baldwinstone, a castle and a town. Miss Strickland says it is a fine old name of Saxon origin and signifies Bold Winner Arthur on Family Names says Baldwin (German) The Speedy Conqueror or Victor from Bald - quick or speedy - and win - an old word signifying victory or conqueror.

Anderson also makes it the German Balde from which comes Baldwin - bold in battle. Its general prevalence very likely dates from the Crusades and the then popular Baldwins. The name may first have been applied to such fortunate boldenss as has given Mr. E. S. Baldwin, the present well-known millionaire of California, the nickname of Baldwin the lucky or Lucky Baldwin.

The ancestors of a very large share of the Baldwins in the United States lived in County Bucks, England, and the name seems to have been common there from a very early time. I have already alluded to Baldwin de Hampden whom Lord Nugent and Macaulay after him, say, was one of the Norman favorites of the Saxon King, Edward the Confessor. Hampden was and is in the same locality where in after years Baldwins were plentiful.

The following are copies of early records of land and manors owned by Baldwins in and around County Bucks, England. I think these records prove beyond a reasonable doubt that we are descendants of the ancient Baldwins.

In Domesday appears also: Baldwin, the son of Herlwim, had in King Edward's time, a vassal named Furgis, who held Stoio in freehold; at Domesday it was held by Robert Olgi and Robert Ivri. The same Baldwin also held land in Gloucestershire; one of his vassals held land in Woughton Bucks, "half a hide". In elesberie, Hundred, and in Esenberge-Ellesborough.

Osbert held of William, one hide and a half. There is land to two ploughs and there are two oxen there with one villane. It was and is worth five shillings; in King Edward's time, twenty shillings. Baldwin, a vassal of Archbishop Stidant's, held this manor and might sell it.

The same Osbert holds Haddenam of William. "It answered for hides." There is land to five ploughs. There are two in the desmiser, and four villanes have three ploughs. It is and was worth four pounds; in King Edward's time, one hundred shillings. Baldwin, a vassal of Archbishop Stigand's, held the manor and might sell it.

In King William's time (or Domesday Book) Baldwin holds a farm of William--two hides in Lanva Hundred. There is land to one plough and a half, and they are three with one villane and one bordar meadow for one plough. In the whole it is and was worth twenty shillings. He, himself, held it in King Edward's time and might sell it.

In Mosleie Hundred, Baldwin holds of William, in Cicelai (Chickley) three hides for one manor. There is land to three ploughs. There is one in the desmesne; (A desmesne generally spelled demesne or demain was the manor house and the land adjacent which the Lord kept in his own name) (Blackstone) and five villanes (The villane was, in feudal law, one who held land by a base or servile tenure; as, for instance, useful labor) with four bordars having two ploughs, (I do not find bordar, but bord-lands were lands appropriated by the Lord for the support of his table and were the garden spots of the villanes) meadow for one plough, pannage for one hundred hogs. (Pannage -the mast of oak or beech, which swine feed on in the woods.) It is and always was worth forty shillings.) He, himself, held it in King Edward's time and might sell it.

In Hardmead, seven and a half miles west of Chickley, Baldwin holds of William one hide for one manor. There is land to one plough, and it is there

with three villanes. It is and was always worth one mark of silver. Three brothers held this manor, one of these was the vassal of Tochi; and two the vassals of Baldwin, and they might sell.

In County Herts in Brickenden: Baldwin, a certain servant of the King's holds three virgates land to one plough, and pannage for forty hogs, and worth ten shillings. In King Edward's time held by three brothers.

The name of Baldwin occasionally appears thereafter, but the connection, if any, is unknown. In 1198 Robert Fitz Baldwin has land in Burton Bucks, Anno 1200 he has a fine and recovery of land therefrom Walter Buistard. First year of King John, he pays tax VIMARCARGET, six marks of silver; 1204 he suffers fine and recovery; 1254 John Bandwyn has land in Burton; 1204 Michael Fritz Baldwin received land in Haremede, of John de Haremede by fine and recovery; 1252 to 1272 John le Parker and wife Agnes and John Baldwin and wife Cecil pay one mark and take the property of Gil de Preston - Agnes and Cecil were perhaps his daughters. 1254 Henry de Preston, son and heir of Baldwin de Preston pays homage. In Herts, in 1250, Baldwin, son of Baldwin le Fleming, pays a fine. In 1277 at an inquisition of the manors of Hathfend, Adam Baldwin appears. In Chutterbucks, Hertfordshire, is an agreement between Hugh Evesden, twenty-seventh Abbot of the monastery, and the Burgesses of St. Albans, confirmed by Edward I in his first year, 1272. It seems to be an agreement about bounds, and in one place they are described, "et de illenque tanque au grange Johan le Fis Richard Baldwyne, et de illenque par Fumandich tanque a Soproelle, lane et de illenque au croft Johan de Hampton."

From 1342 to 1347 Ricard Baldwyne appears to own land abundantly in Herts; 1441 to 1445 John Baldwyn is rector of Layton Hundred of Edwintree. The patron was prior and convent St. Trinity, London. Returning to Buck's, in 1340 Henry is taxed at Little Missenden. In the time of Edward III (he reigned 1329 to 1377) Walter

Baldwin and Gunneva, his wife hold lands in Honeyborn; 1358 and 1362 John Bandwyn and Elizabeth, his wife, parted with land held by the right of Elizabeth, in Nether Winchendon, by the usual process of fine and recovery.

In 1429 John Baldwin of Aylesbury appears as party to a similar conveyance. Five years after, Johannis Baldwyn appears in a list of "the genry" of County Bucks at Aylesbury, returned by the Commissioners 12 Henry VI. John Senior and John Junior were two out of three founders of the fraternity or brotherhood of the town of Aylesbury in 1429.

Richard Baldwin died there Sept. 21, 1485, leaving as his next heir his brother John, who, August 11, 1486, was sixteen years old and upwards. The issue of writ upon his death was made June 4, 1486. The age appears from Chancery Inquisition, post mortem, 1 Henry VII, taken August 11, 1486, of which the following is a translation:

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem
1 Henry 7 PT 1 No 120 11 Aug. 1486

Inquisition taken at Bokenffeld the County Buk, the eleventh day of August in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, before Richard Bulstrode, Esq're Escheator of (our) Lord the King, in the aforesaid County, by virtue of the brief of the Lord King himself, directed to the same Escheator, and proved to this Inquisition, by oath of Thomas Garston, Thomas Jarnour, John Lorkyn, Thomas Knyght, John Aylexoyn, John Grove, John Davy, John Walter, Thomas Dunton, Richard Dene, William atte Lee, and Edward Style, who say on their oath, that Richard Baldwin, named in the said brief, was, on the day in which he died, seize in his domain as in fee of a certain manor with its appurtenances, in Aylesbury, in the aforesaid County, called Otterarffu; and of one messuage forty and five acres of land (ie arable land), and ten acres of meadow in

Aylesbury aforesaid. In the aforesaid County, which are held of the Lord King in Socage, by the service of pinching litter for the bed of the said Lord King, and straw and grass for adorning (or making comfortable) the lodging (or guest chamber) of the said Lord King thrice in the year, if he should come thither, viz. in summer, grass (rushes) for the aforesaid cause, and two wild geese; and in winter, straw and three eels; so that six wild geese or nine eels, may be in the year, if he should come hither thrice in the year. And the aforesaid Jurors say that the aforesaid manor land and meadow, with appurtenances, are worth per annum, in all revenue beyond the repayment, fifty shillings. And further the said Jurors say, that the same Richard Baldewyn died seized of one messuage called le Crown forty and three acres of land and meadow, with appurtenance, in Aylesbury aforesaid, which are held of Thomas Lord Ormond Knight, by service of ten shillings and nine pence per annum, which messuage land and meadow are worth per annum, in all produce beyond repayment, sixty shillings and eight pence. And farther the said Jurors say, that the aforesaid Richard Baldewyn, on the day in which he died, was seized in his domain as in fee of one tenement, situate in Aylesbury, aforesaid, between the messuage of Williams Chalfunt on one part and the messuage of the late John Grove on the other parts which is held of the aforesaid Lord Ormond, by service of three shillings per annum, and that the tenement is worth per annum, in all produce beyond the repayments, six shillings and eight pence. And further the said Jurors say, that the aforesaid Richard Baldewyn held no other or more land or tenements from the said Lord the King, nor from any other, in domain or in service on the day in which he died, in the aforesaid County, And further the aforesaid Jurors say, that the same Richard Baldewyn died in the day of St. Matthew last past (21 Sept. 1485) and that John Baldewyn is his brother and next heir and is of the of sixteen years and more.

In testimony of which both the Escheator aforesaid, and the aforesaid Jurors, have affixed their seals to each part of this indented inquisition. Given in the day, place, and year above mentioned.

This John Baldwin paid a relief upon this manor in 1492 (Madox Bar. Ang 247), and is the same John named in a note to the first volume of Hume's History of England (p 297 Harpers Ed.) where he is erroneously assigned to the time of King Henry II although Hume is right enough in the general use he makes of it there as a note to a statement of the mode of living of Henry II whose apartments were every day in winter covered with clean straw and hay, or in summer with green rushes or boughs, lest the gentlemen who paid court to him, and who could not, by reason of their great number, find a place at table, should soil their fine clothes by sitting on a dirty floor.

This manor of Oterarsfee was originally granted by Henry II to Roger, the King's minstrel, upon the same singular tenure, which is recited in a "confirmation" of the manor to Richard, son of Robert le Aylesbury. I Richard II. (1137), Cal. Rot. Pat. 199.

The manor had been in the continuous possession of the Aylesbury family since the grant. How the estate came to the Baldwins I do not know--possible, but I think not likely, by descent; not unlikely by marriage. The Aylesburys had arms according to Camden, a cross argent in a field of azure; and the Baldwins do not seem to have had arms until some branches obtained them in later times. In 1542 John Baldwin paid subsidies on this manor. The most eminent Baldwin of Bucks was Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England, 1536 to 1546, when he died. His early history is not easily traced; and in fact, the difference and mistakes of writers as to his descent and descendants will illustrate the perils the genealogist encounters.

He is commonly said to be son of William Baldwin by his wife Agnes Dormer, daughter of William Dormer of West Wycomb. The Dormers were an old and wealthy

family, whose line continued after and rose to an earl-dom. Sir Robert, brother of Agnes, Sheriff of Beds and Bucks, was Knighted in 1527 and d. 1552. His son Robert, Baron as Lord Dormer, of Wenge, d. 1616. His grandson Robert became Viscount of Ascot and Earl Caernarvon, killed 1643. His sister Elizabeth m. Somerset, Lord Herbert and Marquis of Worcester.

William of West Wycombe m. Agnes, dau. of Sir John Lancelyn, a French knight; he died 1506. The account ordinarily received of Sir John is, as I have said, that he was son of Williams, who m. Agnes Dormer; but the account of John, given in one of the Harleian Mss. (No. 1533 Vol 15) says he married a dau. of William Dormer.

The will of William Dormer, dated 22 Sept. 1506, directed him to be buried in the chancel at West Wicombe, and gave his, "dau. Johan Alburgh 10 marks, to my dau. Margeri Deane 10 marks, to my --- (dau. evidently omitted by the transcriber of the will) Agnes Baldwin 10 marks, and to William Baldwin, my godson, 10; to John Baldwin the younger 10 marks, to Alice Baldwyn 10 marks, to Richard Baldwyn 10 marks, to Henry Hunt 10 marks, to Henry, son of Thomas Deane, 40s; to Agnes, my wife £300; to my son Robert £800, and all my years to come in my farm of West Wicombe.

His executors were his wife and son Robert; overseers, John Baldwin the older, and John Colyngborne. The will was proved 7 Oct. 1506. The inquisition post mortem of Sir John (1546) shows he has a son William who m. Mary Tryingham, and d. before that leaving a widow by no issue; a dau. Agnes or Ann, who m. Robert Packington, mercer of London, and had a son Thomas, born about 1523; a dau. Petronella or Parnell, who m. first Sir Thomas Ramsey, and second Burlacy, she had a son John born about 1528. Sir John also had a dau. Alice.

A probable supposition would be that in the will of William Dormer, Sir John was John the elder. Agnes was his wife; William, the godson, the William who

d. before 1546; Alice the dau. of Sir John, and Richard and John Baldwin perhaps children of Sir John, who died young. The error of making Sir John son of William, said to have m. Agnes Dormer, arose from an erroneous transcript of the Dormer will, in the Collin Peerage, more than a century ago. John Colyingborn, the other overseer, was a son-in-law, having married Parnell, dau. of William Dormer.

Mr. George W. Baldwin of Boston, finds in the foreign and domestic papers, temp. Henry VIII, many entries relating to John Baldwyn: in commission of peace for Bucks, 1509, 1510, and 1512; in the Commission for good delivery, Southhampton Castle, 1511; exempted from juries, 1515 and 1516. In an account in 1520 appears an item of fee to John Baldwin; same year the name appears in the sheriff rolls, and in 1523 among the subsidy commissioners of Bucks.

Sir John was appointed "Reader" at Lincoln 1516 and in 1530 when he was made Sergeant. He rose rapidly after that and became, as I have said, Chief Justice in 1536. It is impossible to tell whether all those early entries relate to Sir John. It would seem unnecessary to especially exempt him from jury duty, as he was a lawyer. His home seems to have been in Aylesbury. He was lord of the manor of Aylesbury. His office was very lucrative and he was very rich. In 1540 Henry VIII granted him the home and site of Gray Friars in Aylesbury. There was then a John the Young who was likely the one named in the will of William Dormer. He had also granted him Missenden Abbey; and in 1544 the fee of Dundridge which had fallen to the crown. He built the "new road" out of Aylesbury, and I believe the town hall (now pulled down). The new road was that leading to Wendover and Missenden.

The office held by Sir John was the most desirable in England. It was lower in dignity to the Chief Justice of King's Bench or Lord Chancellor, but in the days of Henry VIII, the chief judges of those courts had work to do that must have tormented them excessively. On the death of Sir John, Sir Edward Montague,

then Chief Justice of King's Bench, solicited and obtained the office. Lord Campbell gives the following account:

The sudden death of Sir John Baldwin made vacant his office, which had now acquired the name of "pillow"; from its allowing its possessor to be put to sleep by the somnolent pleadings of the Sergeant in conducting real action without any excitement from criminal or political trials. For profit, it was superior to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench, and most of those who had the good luck to lay their tripods upon it remained contented with it for life. Yet being inferior in rank, etiquette forbade the Chief Justice of England to accept it. But Montague a few days after Baldwin's death solicited and obtained the office. He was appointed 6 Nov. 1546.

His probable age would ;make it unlikely that he was grandson of William Dormer. Dormer died 1506, but probably not very old, as his brother, Sir Michael, was Sheriff of London, 1529, Lord Mayor 1541, and died 20 Sept. 1545. Sir John had a grandson born as early as 1523. If Sir John, whose home was in Aylesbury, was the John born in 1470, he was only fiftythree at the birth of this grandchild, and was even seventy-five at the death of Sir Michael in 1545. The genealogical situation is here quite interesting. In 1485 Richard died, leaving his brother, John, as his heir. In 1506 William Dormer remembers Richard and John, and we shall find further on, that Richard of Dundridge, in 1552, died leaving a brother John. The last Richard and John were ancestors to most of the Baldwins of America.

Dundridge, which was granted to Sir John, and also the Braies which subsequently belonged in fee to the Richard branch, had belonged before to Sir John. It will be seen also that the Baldwins of Dundridge descent took very kinkly to the law as a profession. I think the probability very great that Richard and John who were living 1552 when Richard died leaving a family of seven children, were nephews of Sir John. The fact that both families had considerable property, living

close together, lends additional color to the supposition.

Sir John died 24 Oct. 1545, as appears from Co.'s Inquisition Post Mortem, taken 22 Dec. 1546 (37 Henry VIII) His next heirs were his grandchildren, Thomas Packington and John Burlacy. He left a large estate. The manor of Aylesbury, at Domesday survey, included, besides Aylesbury and Walton, the parishes of Bierton, Bonghton and Halcot, and belonged to the King until 1204, when King John gave it to Geoffrey Fritz Piers, Earl of Essex. After several generations a Joan carried it by marriage to Theobald de Boteler; with some generations intervening, it came to James (Butler) Earl of Ormond. Then came two Jameses, Earls of Ormond; then Thomas Earl of Ormond, d. 1515, from whom it came to his daughter, Lady Margaret Butler, who m. Sir William Boleyn, who d. 1505. Their son, Sir Thomas Boleyn, (father of Anne) Earl of Wiltshire, sold it to Sir John Baldwin, from whom it went to the Parkingtons. How completely the town was under the control of the Parkingtons appears from a letter preserved among the Parliament returns of 14 Elizabeth printed by Brayley and Britton (Beauties of England) I give it; it shown such a consciousness of owning amember of Parliament:

To all Christian people to whom this present witness shall come: I, Dame Dorothy Packington, late wife of Sir John Packington, Knight, Lord, and owner of the town of Ayesbury, send greeting.

Know ye me, the said Dorothy Packington, to have chosen,named and appointed my truly and well beloved Thomas Litchfield and George Burden, Esq.'s to be my burghers of my said town of Ayesbury, and whatever the said Thomas Litchfield and George Burden, burgesses, shall do in the service of the Queen's Highness in that present Parliament to be held in Westminster the 8th of may next ensuing the date hereof, I, the said Dorothy Packington, do ratify and approve to be of my own act, as fully and wholly as if I were witness or present there.

In witness whereof to these presents, I have hereunto set my seal, this 4th day of May in the 14th year of the reign of my Sovereign, Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland Queen".

Dugdall's Monasticon Anglicanum, Vol. 8, P. 1509, gives an account of the Convent of Gray Friars in Aylesbury, founded 1387, by James, Earl of Ormond. It was surrendered to Henry VIII, and granted by him 1539 to Sir John and became his country seat. The Packingtons lived there until the time of the great civil war, when it was so much injured that it was never afterwards inhabited. The commissioners of Henry found the monks very poor, in debt, their garments very coarse, and very little stuff of household. So they only sold the glass windows, and their ornaments and utensils, leaving the house whole, only defacing the church.

You will note that the Baldwin name has been spelled in various ways: Bawdewyn, Baldwyn, Bawdwan, Bawdwin, and Baldwin. Also, if you followed closely you find that Richard Baldwin, who was a descendant of the earlier Baldwins, owned Dundridge Manor and other Aylesbury land, died 1485, leaving as his next heir his brother John Baldwin (Sir John) who Aug. 11, 1486 was sixteen years old and upwards. Dundridge was his country seat.

Sir John Baldwin died 24 Oct. 1545, leaving as his next heir his grandson, Thomas Packington. The Packingtons owned Dundridge until after the great civil war. (End of copy) (Media Research Bureau says this line of Baldwins terminated with an heiress who married a Packington.)

But I find in early English records, where Dorothy Packington, a widow, mortgaged Dundridge in 1574 to Sir John Spencer. March 1, 1577, John Packington, son and heir of Dorothy Packington, had license to alienate Dundridge and other lands to Henry and Richard Baldwin, two of the sons of our first Richard Baldwin in England. The Coat of Arms of Sir John Baldwin is similar to our Richard

Baldwin's and to the one used in America. All have the same crest, a squirrel sejant with oak leaves or oak branches in the shield.

I think this proves beyond a reasonable doubt we are descendants of the ancient Baldwins.

The following is a true copy of the will of Richard Baldwin of Dundridge, County Bucks, England:

Will of Richard Baldwin

In the name of God, Amen, the XVith day of January, in the sixt yere of the Reigne of $0^{\text{v}} \frac{ii}{i}$ Soueraige Lrd King Edward the sixt, &c., I Richard Baldwyn, of Donrigge in the parishe of Aston Clynton, in the counte of Bucks, yeoman, being sike in body, but hole in mynde, Lawde and prayes bee unto allmightie God, do ordeyn, constitute, declare, and make this my present testament, conteyning therein my last will.

Ffirst and principally, above all earthly things, I do give bequethe and recomend my soule unto allmightie God, my maker and Redemer, and my body to be buried in the Churchyard of Aston Clynton aforesayd. Item: I will that all suche detts the Wch I do owe VNTO any pson or psons of right be well and truly contented and payd.

Item: I give unto the poure man's box of Aston Clynton iii^d . Item: I do give to Alis, my daughter XX^{ti} marks sterling to be payd at the tyme of her mariage. Item: I gyve to Agnes, my daughter, XII^{li} to be payd when she cometh to the age of XIX yeres. Item: I will to Cicelly and Letise, my daughters, eather of them, X^{li} to be likewise payd to them when thay come to the age of XIX yeres; & yf it so forteyn that either of them do departe frome the worlde and die before this legacie be payd, then I will their parte to be equally divided betwyne the other sisters being alyve.

Items: I will to John my sonne, my farme at Dongrove, in the parishe of Chessam, Wth all the landes of the same belonginge to hyme and to his heires forever, when he doth come to the age of XXIII yeres, and if it so fortune that the sayd John do departe from this worlde and die before he comes to the sayd age without yssue, then I will the sayd farme to return to Henry my sonne, and to his heirs forever. And also, I gyve to Richard, my sonne, my ten'ts in Cholesbury, with all lands belonging to the same, with the resydue of my yeres, the W^{ch} shall remayne in my lease, the W^{ch} I hold of Master X pofer Ashfyld, gent., by indenture, the said ten'ts W^{ch} their apptnces, to have to hyme and to his Eyres and assignes forevever, when he shall come to the age of XXXIII yeres; and yf he fortune to departe this world and die before he shall come to the age of XXIII yeres without issue, then I will the sayd howese and land to remayn to the next heires. And in the meane tyme, I gyve to Ellen, my wiffe and to Henry, my sonne, the proffits of the Rent of my sayd howsses and lands towards the bringing up of my children jointly together. Item: I will to Hewghe Baldwyn, my brother's sonne, VI^{li}Xiii^siiii^d to be paid to him Wth in iiii yeres after my decease. I will to vever godchild that I have alyve iiii^d. Item: I give to ever my tenants iiii^d. Item: I will to every of the children of John Straces, every of them, a yewe & a lambe. Item: I will that Henry, my sonne, shall have the lease of my farme in his custodie Wthout any lett or interruption of Ellyn, my wiffe. Item: I will to Henry, my sonne, X sylver spones & a maser. Item: I will Ellyn, my wiffe, & Henry, my sonne, shall have the occupation of my farme jointly together during her lyffe, kepyng her selffe sole; & yf it so fortune that Ellyn, my wiffe, do marie, then I will that she shall avoyde & depart from the occupation of the sayde farm before the day of marriage, & then she to have halfe the corn cattle and other (sie) of the household stuffe at the sighte and payment of my overseers of this my will; and yf in case that ~

neade shall so require that this my testament in truly performinge be not like to be performed according to the true meanyng thereof, then I will that my overseers of this my present will shall have full Authoritie & power to staye such goodes & cattalles being upon the sayd farme, Wth the appt'ces, until such due erder be taken that this my will made be truly performed. The Resydue of all my goods & cattalles unbequeathed after my body buried & this my present tastament fulfilled, I gyve to Ellyn my wife & to Henry, my sonne, equally to be devided betwyne them, whome I do constitute & my exec. Y they do dispose for the helth of my soule as they shall thinke best.

Also I do put in truste my welbeloved brothers John Baldwyne & John Apuke, to be my overseers of this my present will & they to have for their labor, either of them X^s; thes witness Thomas Barnard, John Hutlow, Henry Byrche, Will'm Derely, Wth dyvers oters, being present.

1. Richard (1) Baldwin, described as of Dundridge, in the Parish of Aston Clinton, County of Bucks, yeoman, whose will you just read, his wife Ellen Baldwin, her will was dated the 24th (Month torn or eaten off) in the 8 th year of Queen Elizabeth, Aston, Clinton, burial records begin 12, Feb. 1560-1. The burial of Ellen does not there appear. She may have lived with her son John and been buried at Chesham. Their children were:
2. Henry*
3. John. In 1552-3 he was not yet twenty-three years old, was to have the farm at Dongrove, in Chesham, his mother's executor in 1565 or 6, overseer of his brother's Henry will 1599 or 1600. Find no further trace of him.
4. Richard. He was under twenty-three years old in 1552-3 and was to have land in Cholesbury. He is not named in the wills after that of his father. Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, weaver, made his will, dated 23 May, 1630, This Richard evidently could not have been the one who had the Cholesbury land in 1552-3; it seems no unlikely he was his son. In his will with others he named three sons: Thomithy, Nathaniel, and Joseph. Mr. Chester can find no traces of the three sons after the probate in 1633. He thinks there can be little if any doubt that they are the ones who emigrated to New England, appearing in 1639 in Milford, Connecticut, with other Baldwins from Aston, Clinton, Other children of Richard and Ellen were:
5. Alice. Unmarried in 1552-3. She probably died and buried at Aston, Clinton before 1560, when the records commenced.
6. Agnes. Unmarried and not 19 in 1552-3. She married at Aston, Clinton, 18, Nov. 1566, William Grange, but lived less than four months.
7. Cieely. Unmarried in 1552-3 and in 1565 or 1566. Not named in wills after that.
8. Lettice. Unmarried in 1552-3. Still unmarried in 1565, but named in the will of her brother Henry 1599 or 1600 as wife of ----- Foster.

2. Henry 2 Richard 1. He was his father's executor in 1552-3 and in 1577-8 became owner in fee of Dundridge. His will, as "Henry Baldwin, of Dundridge, in the Parish of Aston Clinton, Co. Bucks, yeoman," was dated 2 Jan. 1599-600. The will was proved at London 2 July 1602 by Richard, his son and executor. He was buried at Aston Clinton, 1, June, 1602. His wife Alice Baldwin, her will dated 4 June, 1622. She signed "Alice Baldwin," and is described as of Dundridge. She desires to be buried in the parish church of Aston Clinton, near her late husband. The will was proved 14 Dec. 1626, by her son Richard only. She was buried at Aston Clinton 23 Nov. 1626. Her will is a model one, naming no doubt every living child and grandchild.

The first Richard Baldwin, the tenant of Dundridge, and his wife, Ellen, both direct to be buried in the churchyard. She directs to be buried in the church, where she said her husband was also buried, a significant mark between the tenant of a manor and the lord of it.

The children of Henry and Alice were:

9. Richard. Named in his grandmother's will in 1565-6, his father's executor in 1602; his brother Robert's in 1606; and his mother's in 1626. His will as "Richard Baldwin, of Dun Dridge, in the Parish of Aston Clinton, in the County of Bucks, yeoman," is dated 18 February, 1632-3. He gives to Henry, son of his brother Sylvester and his next heir, among other things, one "coffer with evidence (that is, his title deeds) concerning the manor of Dundridge, also the benches and armor in the hall. The will was proved in the Court of Archdeaconry, of Bucks, 29 Nov. 1636 by Sylvester Baldwin, nephew and executor. Mr. Charles Candee Baldwin says this will was indirectly the means of connecting the family in New England with that of Bucks, through conveyance made in New England of interests revised under it by the executors of the executor, and recorded in New Haven Colony records. That

he was the owner of Dundridge is amply proved by his bequeathing to his heir, the "coffer containing the evidence, that is, his title deeds. It was his father's before him, or jointly with him, and they received it from the Packingtons, who had it from Sir John Baldwin. Richard died childless and was buried at Aston Clinton 14 Oct. 1636.

10. Sylvester.*

11. John, Mercer.

12. Robert. Died young, had one daughter, Ann.

13. Jane, M. James Bonus.

14. Mary, m. Richard Salter

15. Agnes, bapt. July 1579, m. Henry Stonehill.

10. Sylvester 3, Henry 2, Richard 1. Through whom - his elder brother

Richard having died childless - the line of the family continued. He was living at the date of his grandmother's will 1565-6; at that of his mother's 4 June 1622, but was evidently dead at that of Richard's 18 Feb. 1632-3.

He married at Cholesbury 28 Sept. 1590, Jane Wells. Their children are:

16. George, died young, buried 21 Nov. 1596.

17. John, living 1599-600, but evidently dead 1632-3.

18. Henry 4, Sylvester 3, Henry 2, Richard 1. He was living 1599. By the death of two elder brothers, he became next heir. He became a barrister-at-law. He married Mary Hurst, and was a gentleman, signed his name Baldwyn.

19. Sylvester 4, Sylvester 3, Henry 2, Richard 1. He was the emigrant to New England who died on board ship Martin, June or July, 1638. His will, "On the main ocean, bound for New England" was made 21 June and proved 13 July, before Dept. Gov. Dudley. His widow Sarah Bryant Baldwin, with her six children, went to New Haven and was known there as widow Baldwin, enrolled among the first planters there.

20. Richard. *

21. William, living 1622 and 16 July 1676, three children.

22. Jane

23. Alice

20. Richard 4, Sylvester 3, Henry 2, Richard 1, was living in 1622, and 1632-3 but was apparently dead at the date of the will of his brother Henry in 1661. He married in Aylesbury, in April, 1607, Phillippa Corbman, who was buried at Aston Clinton 30 July, 1641. Their children were:

59. Rebecca, baptized 23 June 1611.

60. Alice, " 22 Aug. 1613

61. John " 19 Feb'y. 1614-5

62. Jane " 12 April 1618

63. Henry " 8 Feb'y. 1623-4

64. Sarah " 23 March 1627-8

The following is what Mr. Chester says: Mr. Chester finds no trace of these children, save that Sarah was named in the will of her uncle Henry in 1661. I think he was the Richard who married in Aylesbury in April 1607, Phillippa Corbman, as nearly as I can make out the name in the old record there. There was a Richard Baldwin in Bramtree, Mass., in 1637. His name appears only in Winthrop's History of New England, Vol. 2 p. 348. He had a daughter Jane, of some age. He appears no more in New England, and if he was this Richard, no doubt returned to England, where his wife died 1641. I should look to him soonest of any as the father of John of Bellerica, and Henry of Woburn. John and Henry both married in Woburn. They lived at some distance from each other, but Henry was witness to John's will in 1686. The Baldwins of Bellerica, descendants of John, write: We always supposed John and Henry of Woburn, were brothers.

By tradition reduced to writing, of a great-grandson of John, (Benjamin Baldwin of Dorset, Vt.) says John came from Hertfordshire, which would seem to identify his with the locality of Baldwins in the adjoining parishes of Bucks and Herts.

There is a tradition among the Baldwins, that the first to come to America were three brothers. I find that in the different branches of the family - they all mention that old traditional three.

I find three sons of Richard Baldwin of Cholesbury, weaver, Timothy, Nathaniel, and Joseph. These three brothers were in England in 1633, emigrated to New England, appearing in 1639 in Milford, Connecticut, with other Baldwins from Aston Clinton.

There is a tradition in my branch of the family (John of Bellerica) that three brothers were disinherited in England and came to America, bringing with them a Baldwin heirloom, a pair of spectacles and case, which I will explain later in this history. I heard this from my Grandfather, Mosely Baldwin, some forty years ago. But the names he used - David, Aaron, and Benjamin - sons of David Baldwin of England: I do not think these names are correct. I find that in most traditions names in time become confused or names of a much later date are used.

Now we will take a look at the last family of our branch in England. If you have followed closely, you will find this: Sylvester 3 (Henry 2, Richard 1) Baldwin had eight children, George, John, Henry, Sylvester, Richard, William, Jane, and Alice. Sylvester made no will or other provisions for his children. The first two sons, George and John, died young, leaving Henry the next heir who inherited all of Sylvester's estate, including Dundridge, and other Aylesbury land. I can find no record of Jane after 1622. Alice married 4 May, 1629, John Edwards, died 6 July, same year. In Henry's will, there was a blank left for Sylvester next in line but was never filled in. So Sylvester, Richard, and William received none of their father's (Sylvester) estate. These may have been the traditional three.

Sylvester was the emigrant to New England who died on board ship Martin, 1638.

Richard appeared in Braintree, Mass. in 1637.

William, living in 1622, and 1632-3 and at the date of the will of his nephew Thomas, son of Henry, July 1676.

Richard who appeared in Braintree in 1637 had six children, two sons and four daughters of which no record is found only when they were baptized which is not strange as they were disinherited. The two sons were John and Henry.

I should look to this three soonest of any as the traditional three, as they were disinherited. I think this gives our tradition a good sound background; and the three were Richard (father) John of Billerica and Henry of Woburn, the two sons. In England I find our branch of the family came down through the oldest sons to Sylvester, and we are descendants of his fifth son, Richard Baldwin.

I follow Dundridge a little farther: Sylvester's heir Henry inherited it. By his will it went to his son Edward in 1661. Edward made his will in 1691 making his second son, Richard, his next heir. Richard's will, 1698, gave Dundridge to his youngest son, Robert Monteth Baldwin, the older sons being dead. Robert Monteth Baldwin's will was very short, and was made 3 Sept. 1746. He simply bequeathed all his estate to his cousin John Canham. At all events, the estate of the direct line of Dundridge Baldwins appears to have descended to this Robert Monteth Baldwin, and he bequeathed it to his cousin John Canham, dying the last of his race. The very next year, 1748, this heir sold Dundridge and other family lands, and the name of Baldwin ceased to be connected with it, after an ownership of 170 years and a tenantry previous of Dundridge, making up two centuries.

It was left for the younger branches of the Dundridge line to perpetuate their race in America, while the older branch, which remained in England faded out entirely in about a hundred years after the emigration.

The following is a copy of the description of Dundridge and its vicinity, by Charles Candee Baldwin, when he visited it in 1870:

In 1870 I visited that portion of Buckinghamshire, England, formerly inhabited by my ancestors. The locality was so interesting to me, that some description of it may prove so to others.

Aston Clinton as a quiet little parish, about four miles from Aylesbury, a county town. St. Leonard's was a small church or chapel, built in the old English style.

Its walls were the same that my ancestors had viewed before they came to New England. The roof had been burned in the Revolution of 1640, and was replaced. Inside was a mural monument to Samuel Baldwin, with the arms--three oak leaves slipped, and the inscription: Within this chapel are deposited the remains of Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and of this hamlet, who died the 23 of March, 1760, in the 61st year of his age; and of Trypheme, his widow, who died the 23 of April, 1780, in the 90th year of her age. They left two children, Joseph and Susanna, by the eldest this is erected to the memory of his parents.

The chapel farm, formerly in the tenure of Sylvester Baldwin, lay directly across the street, a fine, rolling, grass farm. There were no Baldwins in the vicinity, but the Baldwin woods were at the other end of the farm.

St. Leonard's is described, in 1842, by Lerois, as "a chapelry of Aston Clinton, one hundred and forty-seven inhabitants; living, a donative, £30. Patrons and impropietors, Sir J. D. King, Bart. The Chapel is endowed with lands producing £170 per annum.

Before the dissolution of the Abbeys, it seems to have been supplied by Missenden Abbey, a few miles off.

It is supposed, says Lipscomb (Hist. Bucks) to have been originally built on the site of an ancient hermitage, or cell, belonging to Missenden Abbey, and founded circa 1278. The chapel, after the dissolution of the Abbey, was

disregarded until Queen Elizabeth granted its site, in 1586, to Edward Waymarke. It being then in the tenure of Sylvester Baldwin, who also had other lands in the same parish, which the Queen had granted to Sir Edward Stanely, kn't, and his heirs, probably formerly belonging to a Chantry; but in 1587, she further granted to Wil. Zipper and Robert Dawe, Esqrs. inter al., "the decayed free chapel of St. Leonard's, a tenement called Chapel Farm, and all land thereunto belonging in Aston Clinton and Wendover, in the occupation of Sylvester Baldwin, tenendum, as of "the manor East Greenwich, by fealty," only with the proviso that if, before the 22th of Nov., 1 Eliz. any of the premises were not unjustly detained, then the grant to be void.

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It will have been noticed, that in the will of Richard of Dundridge, 1636, is bequeathed one coffer, containing evidences concerning chapel lands. Duddridge, Dunriche, Dunrigge, Dunrig, says Lewis, a small hamlet. But more correctly, a single farm in St. Leonard's is a reputed manor, having no copy-hold belonging to it.

It was probably separately called a manor, when the sergeantry of Paris was vested in the Montagues, in the reign of Edw. or Richard 2. The manor of Dundridge came to the crown on her attamder. In 1544, it was granted by Henry VIII as the manor of Dundriche, alias During, parcel of the possession of the said Margaret, with Stonehill Grove of five acres; Lady Grove, seven acres; Vie Grove one acre; and woods of coppices, called Braies, fourteen acres; St. Mary Coppices, four acres; and other lands belonging to the same ~~manor~~ manor in Aston Clinton, Chesham and Wendover, to Sir John Baldwin, his heirs and assigns. Several of the lands enumerated above will be recognized as occurring in the wills of the Baldwins of Dundridge.

The manor seems to have gone from Sir John to his daughter Dorothy Pakington. She as a widow mortgaged it, in 1574, to Sir John Spencer. First March, 1577-8, John Pakington, son and heir to Dorothy, had license to alienate Dunrich and other lands to Henry and Richard Baldwin, two of the sons of the first Richard;

and it remained in the family, as we have seen, until 1748. In 1670 when I visited it, it belonged to Riv. H. A. Jeffries, of Hawkhurst, near Staplehurst, Kent. It is in the parish of Aston Clinton, and almost or quite in sight of the chapel of St. Leonard's.

The dwelling is of brick, large for farm purposes, and bordering a long, narrow common, extending from the highway. Fifty years since, there was an ancient building there, of which I learned only that it was of good size and somewhat Elizabethan in style.

Towards the common was a deep ditch freshly kept open, and called the moat. There were traces of its former continuation, extending in front and on the side next to the highway. In the rear the ditch--had there been one--would have been filled by the litter of the barnyard; and on the remaining side, I could detect no trace of it.

Dundridge lies much nearer Cholesbury than to the church at Aston Clinton, and the Baldwins of Dundridge appear to have been known there. The church at Cholesbury appears old, and the Rev. Mr. Jester there took time from a pressing engagement, to show me close by the church the remains of an old encampment, called, I believe by Mr. Jester, a Danish, but in Murray's Hand Book, a British camp. It is in good preservation, looking much like the best of our ancient works of the kind in America. Lewis calls it one of the finest Danish encampments in the kingdom, one mile in circumference, with ditch in some places, thirty feet deep.

About four miles from Aylesbury and three from St. Leonard's lies Wendover, which recovered two members of Parliament through John Hampden, and was several time represented by him. A little beyond from St. Leonard's lies Great Hampden, the paternal home of Hampden, with its grand old avenue of beeches so long that one imagines the four thousand yeomen, who are said to have ridden to London in sympathy for the patroit, congregated about it. Hampden was buried bare in 1643. In his will he remembers John Baldwin.

A John Baldwin, of Wendover, seems to have been a man of some prominence; Lipscomb notices "a view of France Pledge and Court Baron of John Baldwin Esq., of Wendover, Baronie, here holden 11 May 1652; Thomas Smith, Stewart." In 1660, he represented Wendover in Parliament; and as late as the 7 April 1671 there was another view of Frank Pledge before him.

Lord Nugent, in his Memorial of Hampden, says that Hampden had an intention to emigrate to New England: that "this project of emigration was defeated by an order of the King's in Council, dated 6 April, 1638, by which all masters and owners of ships were restrained from setting forth any vessels with passengers for America, without special license. The immediate effect of this monstrous edict is rendered remarkable by an event which has thrown over the whole an air of strange fatality. Eight ships, with respectable emigrants on board, were at the time lying in the Thames, bound for the new colony. In one of these had actually embarked, for their voyage across the Atlantic, two no less considerable persons than John Hampden and his kinsman, Oliver Cromwell. A special order was therefore issued detaining the vessels by name. Lord Nugent gives several references. His editor affixes a note, that Foster, in his Statesmen of the Commonwealth, has shown that there is not sufficient authority for the incident; but that Lord Nugent, having offered no mark or modification, he allows it to stand. Hume (Vol. 5 p. 85) considers the fact beyond controversy. Southey, in his "Life of Cromwell" makes the emigrants for Saybrook, in Connecticut. It seems that, in the spring or early summer of 1638, members from the immediate vicinity of Hampden did emigrate, among whom Silvester in ship Martin, died July 21. Among those in New Haven, Conn. in 1638 and Milford, in 1639 from the vicinity, were the many Baldwins, the Bryants, Fenns, Stonehill, probably the Fowlers, and we cannot tell how many others.

The woods of Hampden end to the north upon the brow of a lofty hill, called Green Holly. In the side of this chalk hill is cut the "White Leaf Cross,". It is about one hundred feet long by seventy wide and made by cutting off the turf, leaving the bare chalk plainly visible for many miles. This monument is of very remote antiquity, supposed by Mr. Wise, in a learned letter to Browne Willis on the subject of Saxon Antiquities, to commemorate a victory of Edward, King of West Saxons over the Danes, early in the tenth century. It appears, however, says Lord Nugent, to have been intended as a memorial of the last battle of the Britons with Hengist and Horsa, which was fought over the extensive plains of Risborough and Saunderton. The Saxon princes planted their victorious standards on this height, and on Bedlow Ridge adjoining, to recall their troupes from the pursuit.

This memorial probably seemed nearly as old to our ancestors in 1636 as it does to us today; and they gazed on it. as did I, and in all probability, some of my ancestors assisted in making it, time out of mind ago.

At Great Missenden, which is near Dundridge, are still the remains of the Abbey, on a rising slope from the road. It retains in its cloisters some scanty remains of the walls of a religious house, founded for Black Canons in 1133. I cannot give the date of Missenden Church. The authorities speak of it as very ancient. It is said the tower at the west end was originally early English, and that almost every succeeding style of architecture appears in the building. The oldest brass mentioned in Lipscomb is dated in 1536.

It will be remembered that to the poor of Great Missenden were gifts in the Dundridge wills. In all these old remains of antiquity, I fancied some memorials of the life of my ancestors. Indeed, in 1639, Alice Baldwin, as the last Abbess of Burnham Abbey, surrendered her house and received a pension of £13 6s and 8d. My whole visit to Bucks County charmed me. Although no doubt

very different from what it was in 1636, it is very different from our own country--the quiet, picturesque places; the green grass everywhere, leaving no bare earth. The navigable feeder, " or canal, was a narrow, deep clear stream, lined with trees and with grass to the water. The farms and estates were pleasant. These parishes lie upon the edge of Chilton Hill, and in that have pleasanter scenery than many.

They are fertile, be celebrated long ago as that pleasant vale" of Aylesbury that walloweth in wealth." These lands, however, are not owned by the teneants in small pieces, as they used to be. Dundridge belonged to a non-resident, who had never seen it. Near by was an estate bought for investment by the Mercers Company. It think it was of London. Two of the Rothchilds had large estates near by, one of them owning the whole parish of Holton.

The locality was pleasant and healthy. While I was in Aylesbury, the Sabbath School children were out on a picnic. Hearing the noise of a return, I waited to see how the children looked, whom I felt sure must be stout little boys, from the shouting and joyous noise they made. I fancied my ancestors might have been in childhood, something like these, save Sunday-School picnic. But the return was of the little girls, stout, round, and rosy, prospectively stout women, well fitted for severe life in a new land.

I ought perhaps to say a word or two about the Baldwin Arms. It has been seen, by the reader of English genealogies, that the lines represented in America are not presumed to be entitled to them. Arms are in England hereditary, and as much property as real estate, for instance. The general ideas of Americans about Arms are very loose, and lead to such an engraving of seals and other matters as startles a conscientious scholar. The Arms of Sir John Baldwin appear in Dogdale's "Origines Juridicales," as three oak leaves slipped (in pairs). In Lipscomb, they are given as three oak leaves slipped acorned proper (natural color).

These Arms appear, unacorned in the Middle Temple, as Arms of Richard Baldwin; and upon the tomb of Samuel Baldwin, in St. Leonard's.

The Arms granted in 1662 to Edward Baldwin, of Wilton, are described as "argent a chevron ermin, between three oak branches proper. The same Arms are used by the Baldwins of County Cork, Ireland, who emigrated there temp. Elizabeth, and who probably came from County Bucks. It will be noticed, however, that if they emigrated as early as that, they could not have been descendants of Edward; and that, although the Baldwins of America, as far asknown, are not entitled to any of these Arms the ownership of them by other branches of grant, raises no presumption that they are no collateral consanguinity.

The following is a cut of the Arms: three oak leaves slipped unacorned, which appears in the St. Leonard's Chapel. With it is the usual crest of the Baldwins of that vicinity, "a squirrel sejant," or a squirrel sitting, colored in gold. It is generally or always represented as holding a "sprig of hazel," or oak sometimes, acorned or unacorned.

There are in some of the Massachusetts lines of Baldwins, old representations of Arms. I present one obtained from Vermont, and having upon it the apparent fas similes of the signatures of Jeduthan and Luke of the Henry of Woburn branch. The crest there is a griffin, for which there seems to be no authority at all.

These Arms may have been furnished by some irresponsible vendor of arms in Boston, shortly after the Revolution, or obtained from books of heraldry. I have a drawing of the last Arms from George Baldwin, Esq., son of Loammi (Worburn branch) with a squirrel as a crest, holding an acorned oak branch. He is able to tell whence it came: His father obtained it in New York during the Revolution and intended to have it engraved, but was driven from New York too soon.

The Baldwins of Herts and Bucks, who were granted Arms in early times, had them quite similar to those of Sir John; and I confess I believe they had probably this reason for it, that they were collaterally related to him.

